

NARCOTICS"SIGNED STATEMENT OF WITNESS, Kuo Yu-San

"I was the Manager of the Sin-Yi-Tsan, Peiping, from May 1944 to January 1945. So far as I know, there were in Peiping, during the Japanese occupation, around 247 opium dens. 23,000 registered or licensed opium addicts. 80,000 unregistered opium addicts, and 100,000 people who casually came to smoke opium. Opium was not sold openly prior to the Marco-Polo Bridge Incident. Just a few months after Japanese occupation, the sale of opium was legalized, during the period of so-called Local Maintenance Association. Those who entered into the business of establishing opium dens were required to get license, at the beginning from the Bureau of Taxation on Tobacco and wine, and later from the Board of Opium Suppression. The said Board secured its stock from the Meng-Kiang Opium Corporation. The Opium Dens in Peiping were classified into Class A, B and C. The Sin-Yi-Tsan Opium Den, of which I was once the Manager, belonged to Class B. Each month, a sum of \$100 F.R.B. (currency under the puppet Government) had to be paid, later it was gradually increased up to \$1,200 F.R.B. per month. Class A opium dens had to pay double, and Class C paid only one half of it.

"All opium dens received orders, from the Japanese Gendarmerie through the Guild that no Japanese was allowed to smoke opium there. From time to time, Japanese Gendarmes used to drop in and search. If any Japanese were found to be there smoking opium, he would be immediately thrown out, sometimes even giving him severe beating, and the manager would be severely warned that such cases should never occur again.

"Before Japanese occupation, the opium addicts in Peiping were rather few and they smoked opium in their homes only. The number of addicts after the occupation must be ten times more than the addicts before the occupation.

"The Board of Opium Suppression, under the domination of Japanese advisor therein, was not to suppress opium at all, but to legalize the selling of opium.

"Though there were Chinese who participated in the Meng-kiang Opium Corporation, but the Japanese had everything in control. I did not know much about the said corporation, since the den under my management bought opiums from the Guild and had no direct contact with the said Corporation.

"The above statement are all facts, for which I will stand as witness and am willing to receive any due penalty for falsehood found therein.

Name	(Signed and sealed) Kuo Yu-San
Sex	male
Age	50
Native place	Tsingting
Occupation	Chief, Motor Transportation Department, Tsch-Sing Co. 3, Shuai-Fu-Yuan, Morrison Street, Peiping
Address	34, Chang-Chui-Ying, Outer 5th District, Peiping

Before making the statement, the above named was told the meaning of signing an affidavit, and the punishment for malicious accusation and false testimony. After the statement was made, it was shown and read to him and was acknowledged by him as correct.

Investigator (signed) Henry Chui
Chinese Division, IPS

Date 22 March 1946, at the Peking Hotel, Peiping

"I was an employee at the Jubg-Fa Opium Den, in Peiping, since September 1943. I hereby testify that the above statement made by Kuo Yu-San, the ex-manager of the Sin-Yi-Tsan Opium Den, concerning the open selling of opium under Japanese occupation, is a statement of facts. I am willing to receive any due penalty for falsehood found in the said Statement as a witness who falsely testified.

Name	(signed and sealed) Kung Hai-Ting
Sex	male
Age	48
Native place	Tso-Chang Hsien, Hopei Province
Occupation	
Address	5, Pei-Chi-An, Outer 2nd District

Before making the statement, the above named was told the meaning of signing an affidavit, and the punishment for malicious accusation and false testimony. After the statement was made, it was shown and read to him, and was acknowledged by him as correct.

Investigator (signed) Henry Chui
Chinese Division, IPS

Date 22 March 1946, at the Peking Hotel, Peiping